

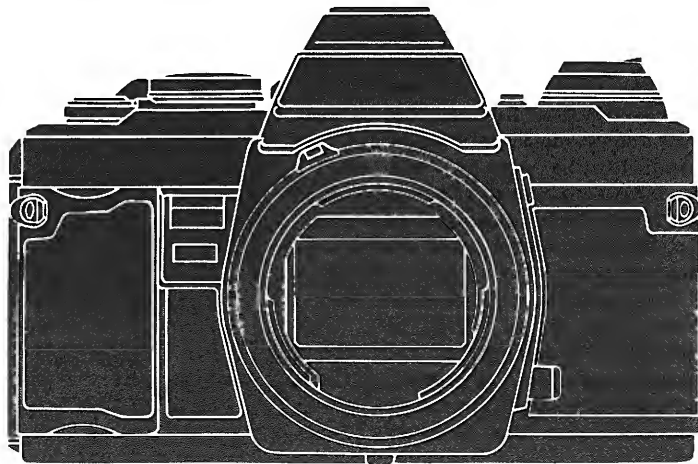


MINOLTA

X-570

OWNER'S MANUAL

E



Before using your camera for the first time, study this manual carefully all the way through — or at least all the sections covering your photographic needs. As you read, attach a lens, load batteries, turn the main switch on, and handle your X-570 to acquaint yourself with its parts and features. Then load it with film and proceed to actual picture taking. In this way you can take good photos and begin to realize the broad potential of your X-570 right from the start.

To obtain many years of service from your X-570, be sure to read and follow the precautions given on page 8 and elsewhere. Keep this manual for reference later as necessary.



Your Minolta X-570 is a microcomputerized single-lens-reflex (SLR) camera with quartz control of mechanical sequences, providing lasting accuracy.

In its aperture-priority auto-exposure (AE) mode, the X-570 automatically sets the shutter speed over a stepless range for correct exposure at the aperture you selected. If desired, audible beeps will be given to guard against blur from subject/camera movement, and an AE lock can be used to hold a meter reading and then readjust the framing before releasing the shutter. By choosing a suitable aperture, you can control the depth of field to render the full scene sharp or to separate your subject from its surroundings. Auto control is maintained even when using mirror lenses and close-up accessories such as bellows—not possible with shutter-priority AE systems.

Creative flexibility exists in the X-570's match-LED manual mode: For correct exposure at the metered value, you simply adjust aperture and/or shutter to align blinking and glowing LEDs in the viewfinder. Or you can merely refer to these LEDs—or totally disregard them—when making your own settings.

The X-570's through-the-lens off-film Direct Autoflash Metering system interacts with PX-series Auto Electroflash units to provide accurate, effortless flash photography. Any aperture on the lens can be selected, so you can open the lens fully up for maximum flash range, or close it down for greater depth of field. Flash-ready and sufficient-exposure signals are given in the viewfinder, and the shutter is automatically set for proper sync at 1/60 second, unless the AE lock is engaged at a slower speed for fill-in of the background by ambient light.

Other features of the X-570 that simplify its use and add to its versatility are explained on pages 4 to 7. Accessories for flash photography, data imprinting, camera control, automatic film advance, etc. are introduced on pages 49 to 53.


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NAMES OF PARTS/MAIN FEATURES

Main switch

OFF, ON,  (audible slow-shutter-speed warning and self-timer beeps)

Mode/shutter-speed selector

A: Aperture-priority AE

1-1000: Stepped shutter speeds for match-LED manual

B: Long ("bulb") exposures

Operating button

- "Soft touch" electromagnetic release; locks when battery power too low
- "Touch switch" metering with 15-sec. hold of LED display

Back-cover release knob

A-lock release

Safe Load Signal

Monitors correct film advance

Frame counter

Film-advance lever

Smooth 130° advance stroke after 30° un-engaged movement

Rewind crank

Film-speed ring

Film-speed window

Film-speed ring release

Flash-control contact

For off-film TTL auto control with PX-series Auto Electroflashes

Camera-control contact

For flash-ready signaling and auto X-sync setting with PX- and X-series Auto Electroflashes

4 Sync contact



AE lock/self-timer switch

- AE lock for holding close-up or adjusted-viewing meter readings and for slow-shutter flash
- Electronic self-timer with triple-rate blinking LED and optional audible beeps

Front grip

Integral front and back grips giving camera surer hold

Sync terminal

Bayonet lens mount

- Integrally lubricated stainless-steel mount for greater durability and smoother lens changing
- Accepts virtually all Minolta SLR interchangeable lenses and accessories

MC coupler

Lens-mounting index

Lens-release button

Mirror

Specially coated to brighten viewfinder

Shutter-release socket

Diaphragm-control lever

Preview button

Spring-loaded button for previewing depth of field and for stop-down metering

Not visible:

- Silver-coated pentaprism for brighter viewing
- Silicon photocell atop pentaprism for metering ambient light

- Second silicon photocell in mirror compartment for Direct Autoflash Metering with PX-series Auto Electroflashes

a Mode indicators

M: Match-LED manual

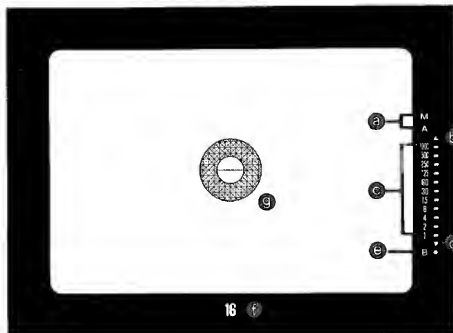
A: Aperture-priority auto exposure (AE)

b Over-range LED

(Blinks at 4Hz)

c Shutter-speed scale/LEDs

- Glowing LED indicates stepless speed set by camera in A mode
- Glowing LEDs indicate metered speed in M mode
- Blinking (4Hz) LED indicates speed set in M mode
- "60" LED blinks at 2Hz as flash-ready signal with PX- and X-series Auto Electro-flashes
- "60" LED blinks at 8Hz as flash-distance checker (FDC) with PX-series Auto Electro-flash



d 1 — 4 sec./under-range LED

- Glows if metered speed is between 1 and 4 sec.
- Blinks at 4Hz if outside range

e B-setting indicator

f Aperture setting

g Focusing screen

Split-image spot, microprism band, and Acute Matte field; exchangeable with eight other screens at authorized Minolta service facilities

a Focusing grip

b Distance scale

c Depth-of-field scale

d Aperture ring/scale

e Mounting index

f Diaphragm-control pin

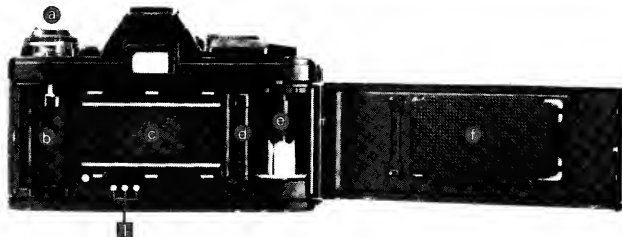
g Minimum-aperture lock

(Disengage for use on X-570)



Lens shown: 50mm f/1.7 MD

- Ⓐ Back-cover release knob
- Ⓑ Film-cartridge chamber
- Ⓒ Shutter curtain
Horizontal-traverse focal-
plane type
- Ⓓ Sprocket
- Ⓔ Take-up spool
- Ⓕ Pressure plate
- Ⓖ Eyepiece frame/eyepiece
- Ⓗ Memo holder
- Ⓘ ISO (DIN·ASA) table
- Ⓢ Back grip
- Ⓚ Battery-chamber cover
- Ⓛ Tripod socket
- Ⓜ Rewind release



Accessory connections:

- 1 Contact terminals for camera control by Multi-Function Back and data-imprint control with Multi-Function Back or Quartz Data Back 1
- 2 Motor-drive guide socket
- 3 Motor-drive contacts
- 4 Winder contact
- 5 Winder/motor-drive coupler
- 6 Winder/motor-drive guide socket

TAKING CARE OF YOUR X-570

Your Minolta X-570 is a high-precision instrument designed to give many years of trouble-free picture taking if used and cared for properly. The precautions you should follow for keeping the camera in good operating condition are given below and at various places throughout the text.

- Always keep your camera in its case with the lens capped when not in use, or with a body cap on when a lens is not attached.
- No part of the X-570 should be forced at any time. If operation is not as you think it should be, carefully restudy the applicable instruction or consult an authorized Minolta service facility.
- Never subject your camera to shock, high heat and/or humidity, water, or harmful chemicals. Be particularly careful not to leave it in the glove compartment or other places in motor vehicles where it may be subject to high temperatures.
- Never lubricate any part of the body or lens.
- Never touch the shutter curtains or the front inside part of the body with fingers or other objects or blow against them, as doing so might damage the alignment and movement of either the curtains or mirror.

- External camera and lens barrel — but not glass — surfaces should be wiped with a soft, silicone-treated cloth or other clean, dry cloth now and then, especially after using the camera near salt water.
- It is recommended to have your camera cleaned once per year at an authorized Minolta service facility.

Lens-care instructions are given on pages 10 and 11. If you will not be using your camera for an extended period, see the storage instructions at the back of the manual.

If you have questions concerning operation of your camera or about photography, feel free to contact your local Minolta agent or distributor by writing one of the offices listed inside the back cover.

CAUTION

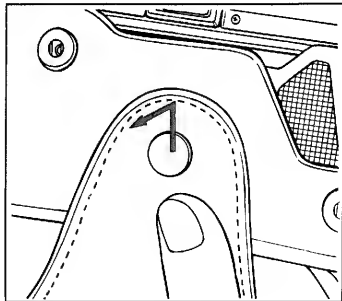
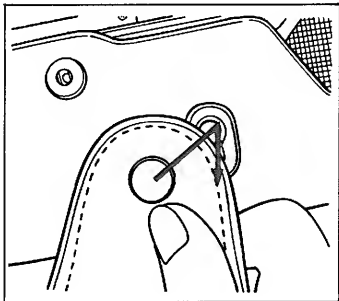
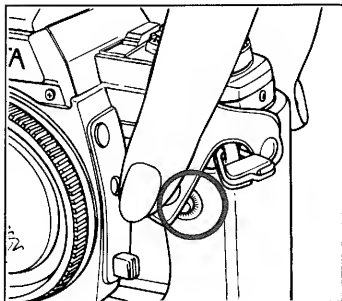
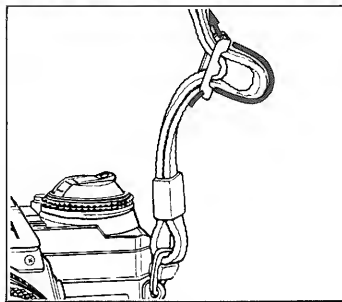
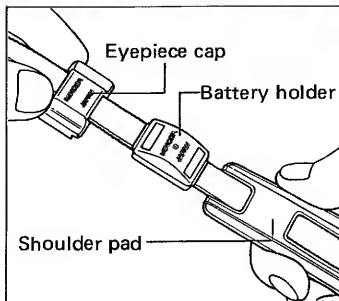
- Before using lenses, flashes, or other accessories made by companies other than Minolta, attach them to the camera to make sure they function properly, and take test photographs if necessary.

Strap and case

The strap (provided with camera) and case (sold separately) should be attached as shown to keep your camera handy for use and to protect it from being dropped or bumped.

NOTE

- The protective plastic film on the camera's base can be removed if desired.



PREPARING TO TAKE PICTURES

The next four sections cover things you must do to prepare your camera for taking pictures:

- Attach lens (at right).
- Insert batteries and turn main switch on (pp. 12 and 13).
- Set film speed (p. 16).
- Load camera with film (pp. 17 to 20).

You must always install batteries properly and turn on the main switch before loading film; the order of other steps may vary.

Instructions for rewinding and unloading film are also given in this part. We recommend reading them before starting to use your camera, so that you will be sure what to do when you come to the end of the film.

MOUNTING AND CARE OF LENSES

Body and lens caps

Remove body and lens caps as shown at right.

CAUTIONS

- Always cap the rear end of the lens and the lens mount of the camera when the lens is not attached, and the front of the lens when the camera is not in use.
- To prevent damage to the control pins, never set a lens with its rear end down unless a rear lens cap is on.
- If it is necessary to set an uncapped lens with its front end down, do so on a smooth surface. Fisheye lenses should always be capped before being placed front end down.
- Keep lenses, properly capped front and rear, in their cases when not in use.





To attach lens

After removing the body cap and rear lens cap, align the red mounting index on the lens barrel with the red index on the camera's lens mount, insert the lens bayonet into the socket, then turn the lens clockwise until it locks into place with a click.



To remove lens

While pushing the lens-release button, turn the lens counterclockwise as far as it will go, then lift it out of the mount.

CAUTION

- Be careful not to touch anything inside the camera when attaching or removing lenses.

Care of glass surfaces

- Never touch lens or eyepiece surfaces with fingers or other objects. If necessary, remove loose matter with a blower brush. Use special photographic lens tissue or a soft, clean cloth to remove smudges or fingerprints with a gentle circular motion. Only if absolutely necessary, the tissue may be moistened very slightly with not more than one drop of a satisfactory quick-evaporating fluid cleaner specially compounded for photographic lenses. Such fluids must never be dropped directly on the glass surface.

- Never lift the mirror or touch its surface, as doing so might damage the alignment. Small smudges or fingerprints on the mirror will not affect the meter reading or image quality; if they are very annoying, have the camera cleaned at an authorized Minolta service facility.

BATTERIES AND POWER

Batteries

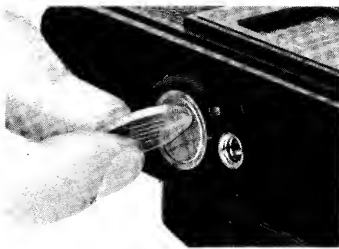
For operation of the X-570's circuitry and shutter, use one of the following types of batteries:

- Two 1.55v silver-oxide (SR44: Eveready S-76, EPX-76, or equiv.)
- Two 1.5v alkaline-manganese (LR44: Eveready A-76 or equiv.)
- One 3v lithium (CR-1/3N)—See note on p. 15.

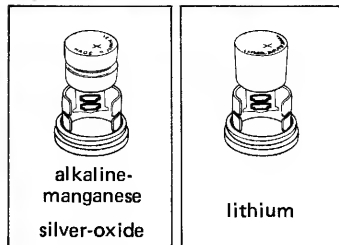
CAUTIONS

- Never use 1.35v mercury batteries (MR44: Eveready EPX-675 or equiv.), which have a similar shape and size.
- To avoid battery leakage or bursting, do not mix batteries of different types, brands, or ages.
- Used batteries should not be disposed of in fire.

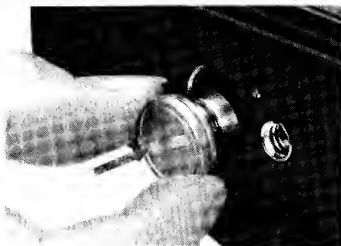
WARNING: Keep batteries away from young children.



1. Unscrew the battery-chamber cover on the camera bottom.



2. After wiping the terminals with a clean, dry cloth, hold the batteries by their edges and insert them plus (+) side out into the sleeve on the inside of the cover.



3. Replace the cover and screw it in clockwise as far as it will go.



Main switch

For the camera's circuitry and shutter to operate, the main switch must be set at either "ON" or "●●||". The latter position should be used when you want audible beeps during self-timer operation or an audible warning whenever the auto shutter speed set by the camera is 1/30 sec. or slower. (For the slow-shutter-speed warning to function, the viewfinder display must be on—p. 14.)

To prevent accidental exposures and battery drain, move the main switch to "OFF" when you are done taking pictures. (When the switch is left on, however, battery drain occurs only if the operating button is touched, so you may want to leave it on to avoid missing unexpected shots.)



Operating button

Touching the operating button or pressing the AE lock (with main switch on) activates the camera's meter, viewfinder LED display, and exposure-control system. If proper contact is not possible (e.g., in cold weather, when fingers are excessively dry, or when wearing gloves), press the button slightly. The shutter is released when the operating button is pressed all the way down.



For easier operation of other controls while viewing through the finder, the circuits will remain on for 15 sec. after you remove your finger.

NOTE

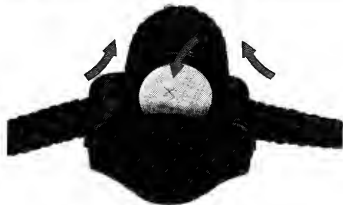
- If the operating button becomes dirty or greasy, turn off the main switch and wipe the button with a clean, dry cloth.

A	A	A
1000	1000	1000
500	500	500
250	250	250
125	125	125
60	60	60
okay	prepare spares	replace

Automatic battery check and shutter lock

The X-570 automatically checks the batteries when the operating button is touched or pressed (or AE lock is pressed):

- When batteries are almost exhausted, the mode LED ("A" or "M") blinks as a warning that fresh ones will soon be needed.
- When batteries are fully exhausted (or not correctly installed), no LEDs light and the shutter locks.



Battery holder

Fresh spare batteries can be stored in the battery holder threaded on the camera strap (p. 9). To insert batteries, form a loop as shown above, then drop them in. Slide the holder off the strap to remove batteries.

NOTE

- If the camera is not to be used for more than two weeks, it is advisable to remove batteries (especially old ones).

Cold-weather operation

Since batteries tend to lose power as they become colder, always use fresh batteries and keep a spare set with you when using your camera in cold weather. For prolonged cold-weather use (approx. 0°C [32°F] or lower), silver-oxide batteries are recommended. Battery capacity will be restored as temperatures rise.

NOTES

- If a lithium battery is used below approx. 0°C , the camera may not operate.
- Never transfer the camera directly from low to high temperatures as condensation may form inside and prevent normal operation.



FILM AND FILM SPEED

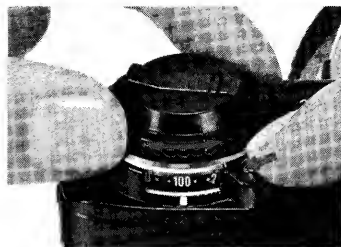
The X-570 uses standard 35mm cartridge film. If you are not already familiar with the many types available, you may want to experiment to find one or more that give pleasing results for subjects you like to photograph or for special situations.

The ISO film speed (incorporating ASA and DIN numbers) indicates the film's sensitivity to light. The first part of the ISO number (equivalent to ASA number) is marked on the X-570's film-speed ring. Each time this number doubles (e.g., from 25 to 50, 50 to 100), the required exposure is halved. Such a change is called one "stop".

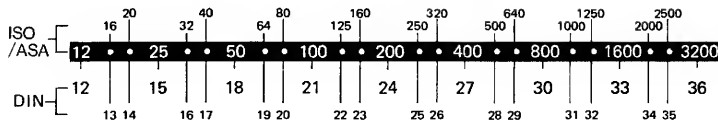
Though selecting a high-speed film will allow you to take pictures when there is less light, such films in general may produce a grainier image.

Setting film speed

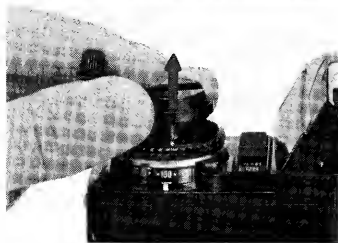
While pressing the release, turn the film-speed ring until the desired number lines up with the index and locks in place when you remove your fingers.



Intermediate settings and DIN equivalents



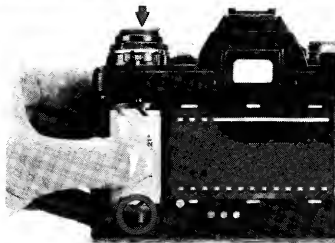




1. With the case off, unfold the rewind crank and pull up on the back-cover release knob until the camera back springs open. Gently blow away any dust or other particles inside with a blower brush.

NOTE

- When loading film in a dark place or with the lens cap on, loading will be easier if the mode selector is not set at "A".



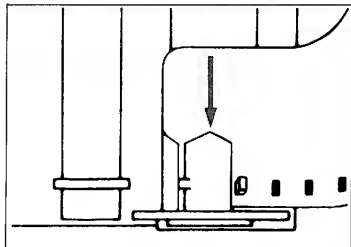
2. Leaving the knob pulled out, position a 35mm film cartridge as shown with the projecting spool facing down. Then push the knob all the way in, rotating it slightly if necessary.

NOTE

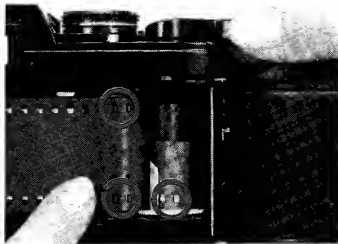
- If the film-advance lever stops at the end of a full stroke during the following steps, release the shutter and continue (main switch must be on).



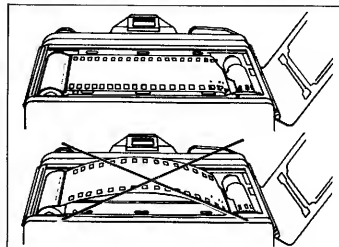
3. Pull out enough film leader to just reach the take-up spool, then insert the end into a slot on the left (as shown above), making sure it does not protrude from another slot. A hole in the film should be lined up with the tooth on the take-up spool, and the sprocket teeth should be engaged with holes at the bottom of the film.



If you find it easier to hold the film leader in your right hand, insert the film as shown in the diagram above, making sure the take-up spool tooth is properly engaged with a hole.



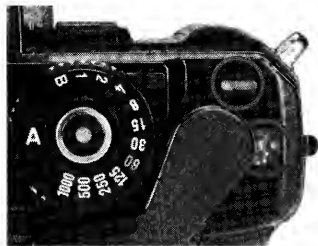
4. With the film held against the sprocket by your left hand, slowly operate the film-advance lever until the film is wound firmly around the take-up spool, the sprocket teeth are engaged with holes on both edges of the film, and the slack in the film is taken up.



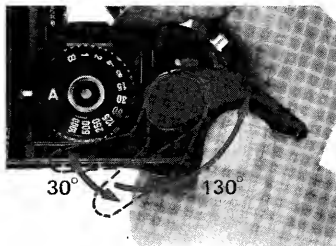
5. After making sure the film is taut, close the camera back by pushing in on it until it locks shut. A red "S" should now appear opposite the index in the frame counter.

CAUTION

•Slack should be taken up by advancing—not rewinding—the film. If you rewind the slack into the cartridge then later advance the film to "1", the first frame may have already been exposed to light. 19



6. Advance film, release shutter, and advance film — until the index points to "1". A red bar should now appear at far left in the Safe Load Signal, indicating film is loaded and advancing properly. (If it does not appear or swings far to the right, repeat steps 3 to 6.) The camera is now ready for taking the first picture, provided film speed is set.



Film-advance lever

To allow swinging the film-advance lever out from the camera body so the right thumb will fit comfortably behind it, the lever has 30° of unengaged movement. As the lever is moved an additional 130° , the film and frame counter advance. When it stops at the end of the full 160° stroke, the shutter is cocked for the next exposure.

Safe Load Signal/Frame counter

As you continue taking pictures and advancing film, the red bar in the Safe Load Signal gradually moves to the right and the rewind crank rotates counterclockwise, indicating proper film advance.

Never force the lever when it resists further movement at the end of the film, which may be somewhat before or after the common film lengths (12, 20, 24, 36 exposures) shown in red in the frame counter. The frame counter stops advancing after 36 exposures.

REWINDING AND UNLOADING FILM



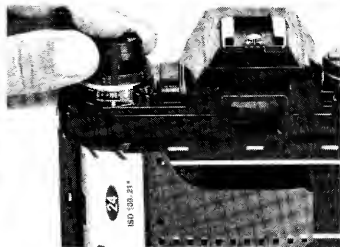
1. To rewind the film, remove the camera's case if on, then press the rewind release on the camera bottom.



2. Unfold the rewind crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow until the red bar in the Safe Load Signal moves out of the window to the left. Near the end you will feel tension on the film increase then completely disappear, and the crank will then turn freely.

CAUTION

- Never open the camera back when there is any red still visible in the Safe Load Signal.



3. When you are certain that the exposed film is completely rewound into the cartridge, pull up on the back-cover release knob to open the back, then remove the cartridge.

CAUTION

- Exposed film should be kept in a cool, dry, dark place and developed as soon as possible.

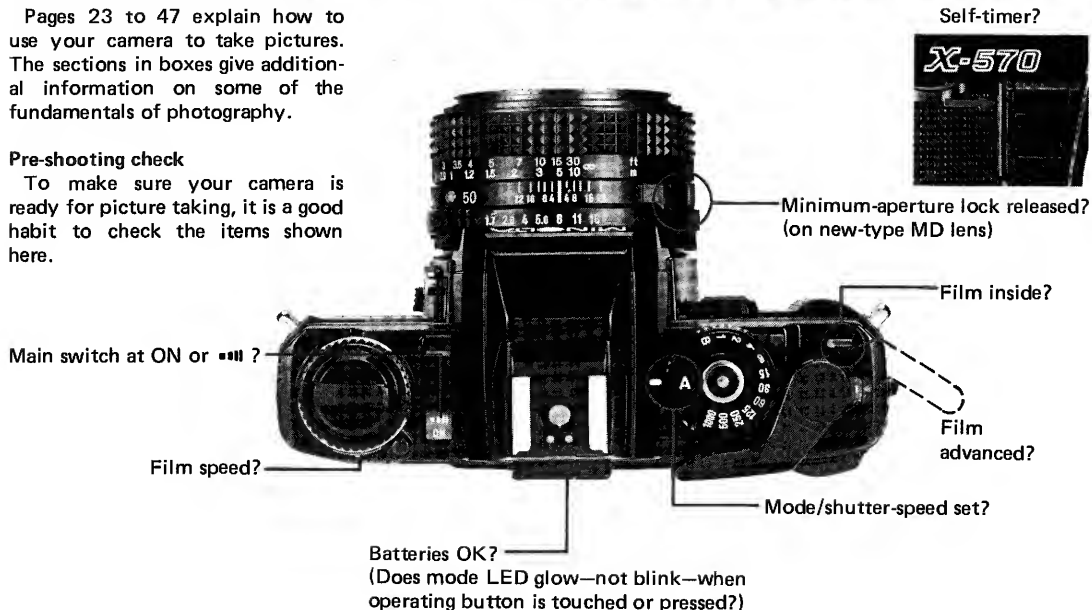


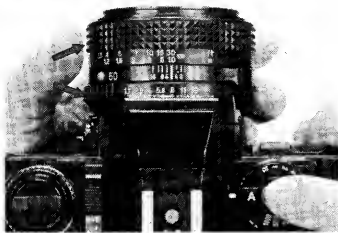
TAKING PICTURES WITH YOUR X-570

Pages 23 to 47 explain how to use your camera to take pictures. The sections in boxes give additional information on some of the fundamentals of photography.

Pre-shooting check

To make sure your camera is ready for picture taking, it is a good habit to check the items shown here.





If you hold the camera as shown, you can easily operate most controls while viewing.

LEFT HAND

Thumb: focusing grip, aperture ring, or preview button

Index: focusing grip

Middle: aperture ring

RIGHT HAND

Thumb: film-advance lever

Index: mode/shutter-speed selector (and A-lock release) or operating button

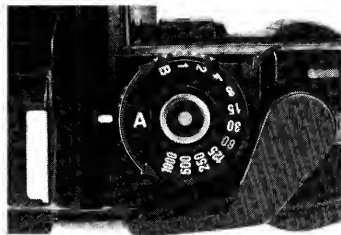
Middle: AE lock

EXPOSURE CONTROL WITH THE X-570

Your X-570 can be used in either of two exposure-control modes, as summarized below and explained on the following pages.

Aperture-priority (A) auto mode

When the mode/shutter-speed selector is at the click-stop "A", all you need do is set the desired aperture: The camera will automatically set the corresponding stepless shutter speed and (if main switch is at **•••**) warn you if it is too slow for normal hand-holding. This mode is thus ideal for general picture taking when you wish to concentrate on your subject. Since you can control the depth of field by choosing an appropriate aperture, A mode is also easy to use for creative photography with virtually any Minolta lens, as well as with close-up, macro, and micro accessories.



Match-LED manual (M) mode

The X-570's easy-to-use manual mode (set by pressing A-lock release and moving selector to any click-stop other than "A") is useful when:

- A subject or desired photographic effect requires a fixed speed.
- AE lock cannot be readily used.
- You want to set the aperture and shutter speed yourself, but still want an easy-to-use meter reading.
- You want full manual control of settings.

METERING WITH THE X-570

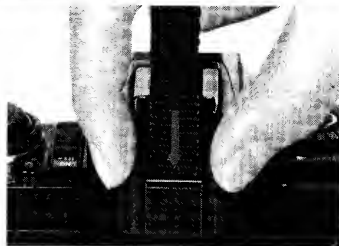
Your X-570's center-weighted averaging meter system is designed so that light from all parts of the viewfield (picture area) is measured by the pentaprism's silicon photocell but influence from a broad central area is greatest. Thus the reading should give satisfactory exposure without adjustment as long as the main subject area occupies a major part of the center of the frame. When it does not, you may want to use the AE lock to take a close-up reading, or temporarily change the film-speed setting to adjust exposure (pp. 30 to 33).

As with most metering systems, strong sources of direct light or other very bright areas may adversely influence the reading if allowed to dominate the frame.

Though the X-570's viewfinder is designed to minimize the effect on the meter of light entering through the eyepiece under usual conditions, you should be careful to shield the eyepiece — especially if you wear glasses — in the following situations:

- When the subject is in shade and the camera is in sunlight.
- When bright sidelight falls between eye and eyepiece.
- When stop-down metering is used (p. 31).

To shield the eyepiece, use a rubber eyecup or place your thumb so that it blocks sidelight. When viewing is unnecessary, the eyepiece cap can be used to completely eliminate the problem.

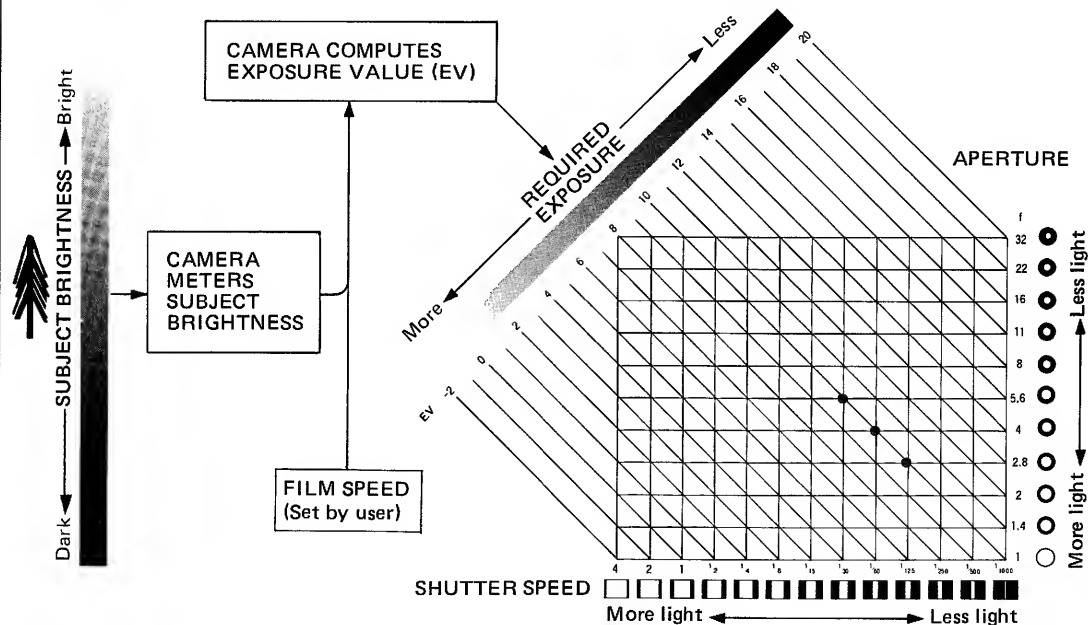


Eyepiece cap

If the shutter is released without the eyepiece being shielded by your head (such as in remote or self-timer operation, etc.) when the camera is used in A mode or at "B", slide the eyepiece cap onto the frame around the eyepiece to prevent unwanted light from affecting the meter reading and exposure.

The eyepiece cap can be threaded on the camera strap to keep it handy for use.

FUNDAMENTALS OF EXPOSURE



When you take a picture, light from the subject passes through the lens and open shutter, striking the film to form an image. To obtain correct exposure for the subject's brightness and film being used, the aperture (size of the diaphragm opening) and shutter speed (length of time the shutter curtain is kept open) must be controlled.

As indicated by the aperture diagram next to each f-number in the figure, large f-numbers (e.g., $f/16$ and $f/8$) represent small apertures, and small f-numbers (e.g., $f/2$ and $f/1.4$) represent large apertures. Each standard f-number setting (e.g., $f/8$) lets in twice as much light as the next numerically larger one ($f/11$) and half as much as the next smaller one ($f/5.6$). This difference in exposure between standard f-numbers is called one "stop".

Shutter speeds are expressed in fractions of a second (generally the reciprocals of numbers shown on shutter-speed scales) and in seconds. Each standard shutter speed (e.g., $1/60$ sec.) allows light to strike the film twice as long as the next faster one ($1/125$) and half as long as the next slower one ($1/30$). This difference between standard shutter speeds is also called one "stop".

Total exposure on the film is determined by the combination of aperture and speed. Using the next smaller f-number (i.e., giving one stop more exposure) will balance using the next faster shutter speed (i.e., giving one stop less exposure), and so on. A great range of combinations (e.g., $f/5.6$ at $1/30$, $f/4$ at $1/60$, $f/2.8$ at $1/125$, etc., all of which fall on the same diagonal line) will thus yield the same total exposure.

The diagonal lines correspond to exposure values (EV); all of the aperture/shutter-speed combinations indicated by a given line will produce the same exposure. At any specific film speed, the EV increases by one each time the subject brightness doubles, and thus the required exposure will decrease by one stop. On the other hand, when the EV is one unit lower (i.e., when the subject is only half as bright), the exposure must be increased one stop.

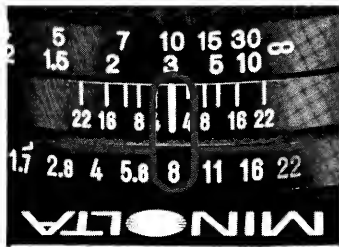
The film-speed-coupled metering system of the camera measures the brightness of the subject and computes the EV needed for proper exposure, which is then used for setting the combination of aperture and shutter speed.

APERTURE-PRIORITY AUTO-EXPOSURE MODE (A mode)

Basic settings



Set mode selector at "A".



Set lens at desired aperture.

Taking pictures in A mode

After you have set the mode selector and desired aperture as shown at left, the camera will automatically select the stepless shutter speed needed for proper exposure. All you need do before releasing the shutter is compose, focus, and check the viewfinder as follows:

- Is the over-range LED blinking? If so, turn the aperture ring toward f/22 until the LED stops blinking. If it does not stop, use a neutral-density (ND) filter or reduce the light level if possible.
- Is an LED on in the danger zone for hand-holding (usually 1/30 sec. or slower — p. 40)? Or does the slow-shutter-speed warning beep when the main switch is at "•••" and you touch the operating button? If so, turn the aperture ring toward f/1.7 until an LED outside the danger zone glows. If impossible, use a suitable

camera-support method (p. 42) or a flash (p. 44).

- Is the under-range LED blinking? If so, turn the aperture ring toward f/1.7 until it stops blinking, or increase the light level if possible.

NOTES

- In some situations you may want to use the AE lock or adjust exposure (pp. 30 to 33).
- If your head is not shielding the eyepiece from light when the picture is taken, use the eyepiece cap (p. 25).
- Almost all Minolta lenses and close-up accessories can be used in aperture-priority AE mode. See page 31 for special instructions for some of them.